

# The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 3244

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1744.

Yesterday arriv'd a Mail from Flanders.

Leith, July 18.



N the 15th of this Month there arrived here an English Man of War, with a very large Transport, on board which they embarked, on the 6th, a good Quantity of Cattle, and were daily putting on board vast Quantities of Biscuit to the 9th, when those Vessels sailed to join the Fleet at Vado.

Yesterday in the Evening there arrived two large Men of War, and three Bomb Vessels; soon after, two Fire Ships and four Men of War. It is said, this Squadron is intended for the Bombardment of Naples. According to the last Advices from the Frontiers of Dauphiny, the French and Spaniards cannot possibly act there till the beginning of August; and it is hoped, that his Sardinian Majesty, by the Precautions he has taken, will be able to defend the Passages into his Dominions so effectually, as to hinder their penetrating that Way into Italy. The King depending on the Valour of his Troops, which, at the same Time, are superior in Number to the Combined Army, has declared, that he will defend his own Country singly, and without Assistance. However, Admiral Matthews keeps always a Body of 4000 Men ready to land, if his Majesty should have Occasion for them. The same Advices say, that the King of Sardinia has lately received a Remittance of 120,000 Scudi from London.

Frankfort, July 26. We have no News worth writing from either of the Armies. With that of France we cannot correspond, and Prince Charles of Lorraine forbids, under severe Penalties, any of his Officers writing hither. This is the Reason that we are able to say nothing of what has passed at Fort Louis. All we know with Certainty, is, that the Austrians have sent for a Train of heavy Artillery from Fribourg; to which Place they have likewise sent 500 Prisoners, Imperialists and Hessians, as well as French; many of which are dangerously wounded. The Waters of the Rhine, the Neckar, and some other River, by suddenly over-flowing their Banks, have so spoil'd the Roads, as to stop the Operations of the Austrians. The latter have, particularly, carried away a Bridge thrown over the Neckar, which unhappily sunk to the Bottom, with 20 People upon it, who had no other Busines than to stare at the Inundation.

Bavaria, July 24. All the private Letters from the Army of Prince Charles of Lorraine, continue to bring the most acceptable Intelligence that can be. It is said, his Serene Highness intends to make his headquarters of Landau, Fort Louis, and some other Places, before the Succours, intended for M. Coigny, can arrive; and after he has conquer'd the Lower Alsace, he proposes to enter Lorraine, which being yielded to France, in Condition she guaranteed the Pragmatic Sanction, is to revert to its ancient Sovereign, thro' the French King's Breach of Faith. His Highness has given Orders, that his Troops should observe the strictest Discipline; which has had so good an Effect, that the Country People bring Provisions in great plenty to his Army; and pay, very cheerfully, the Contributions which he makes it necessary to impose.

From the Camp at Ennem, July 29.

A Detachment of French Troops that thought to have surprized one of our independent Companies, have fail'd in their Design, thro' the Precautions taken by the Duke of Arenberg; who sent so timely a Reinforcement, as obliged them to retire, without attempting any Thing.

Aspern Camp, Augt. 1. This Morning, the Allied Army passed the Schede in several Columns; and the right Wing is encamped near Singhen, and the Left at Lenghern. The Quartermasters General are reconnoitring the Country towards Courtrai, and it is thought we shall march that Way.

Paris, July 28. This Moment we learn, that on the 18th instant the Attacks were made in the Mountains of Bedmont; that the French and Spaniards had taken by storm the Castle of Dauphin and Demont, but that they lost 150 Officers kill'd, or wounded, and 4000 Men. The Bailli de Givry, mortally wounded, M. Dunois, M. le Due d'Agenois, M. de la Carte, M. d'Aubertre, kill'd, M. de Chateul wounded, and all the principal Officers either kill'd or wounded.

Extract from a Private Letter, Hague, July 23, 1744.

\* The Passage of the Rhine has excited the warmest

Struggles between the Parties in this Country that have been ever known. Those attacked the Austrians seemed to consider it as a decisive Stroke, and actually spoke as if a Road was thereby open'd to Paris. They look'd upon the Marshal Seckendorff and Coigny as absolutely cut off; took it for granted that their Armies could no longer keep the Field; and that Landau, Strasburgh, and Twenty other Places, were to throw their Gates open in an instant. The Power of the French, which but a Moment before the Arrival of this News, was so enormous as to endanger the Liberties of all Europe, was now so low, so broken, and so dispirited, that nothing but a fresh Push was wanting to overturn it quite, and render practicable the famous Scheme of lopping the French Monarchy, in Favour of some potent Neighbours; or raising certain new Sovereignties on the Ruins of that Kingdom. Such wonderful Eff'cts were immediately to follow what was called the miraculous Passage of the Rhine.

\* All the Partizans of France (and here are, Heaven knows, but too many) seem'd to receive all this for Gospel. When once the Fact of Prince Charles's passing the Rhine was established, they admitted all the Additions without Dispute. They scarce pitied the dying Coigny, or the deserted Seckendorff; for, you know, the former was kill'd, and the latter taken, in all the last Accounts from Germany; nay, some Accounts sent him to Vienna, to be tried for Deserion by a Court Martial. But when these ridiculous Stories were disproved, when it was, on all Hands, acknowledged, that the Imperialists had made a good Retreat, and when it was known they had forced the Lines of Weissenburgh, immediately the Tables turned; the French Partizans began to boast the Passage was a mere Accident, nay, a Contrivance of Coigny's, to draw Prince Charles's Crosses and Pandours into the Hands of French Regular Troops, who destroy'd them by Thousands; and would soon force the Prince over the River again, and so put an End to the Campaign.

\* But what is most extraordinary, and indeed, altogether unaccountable, is this; that Persons of Birth and Breeding, good Sense and good Education, are carried along by the Stream of Popular Clamour, and think this Way, or that, just as the Humour runs. It is very strange, that People will not examine Things, before they judge of them, but let their Passions hurry them into irrational Expectations, which never can be satisfied; and then suffer them to turn sour with Disappointments, and impute that to Neglect and Delay, which, because it was impossible, never was, or could be intended. Such wrong-headed Politicians may put on what Airs of Significance they will, talk of having Things from good Hands, and boast of hearing the Sentiments of great Men on these Subjects; but it is nevertheless certain, they know nothing of the Matter: Praise, without a just Scale of Merit, censure without any good Grounds, and while they fancy they display their Wisdom, really run themselves into Contempt with all who hear, and can judge of their Discourses.

\* The Passage of the Rhine is a most glorious, a most Soldier-like Action. A Thousand times more so than the Passage of Lewis XIV; for this was done by Judgment, and without Loss; but rashly performed, and with much Slaughter. Prince Charles outwitted two as good Officers as there are perhaps in Europe; the intrepid Seckendorff, and the prudent Coigny. But the Passage was not all. In order to it, his Highness was forced to divide his Army; and after he had pass'd, it was necessary to dispose all Things with due Respect to his dispersed Forces, harass'd too with a March of near 70 Miles. It cannot, it ought not indeed, to be denied, that M. Coigny took a bold, or to speak properly, a desperate Resolution, of forcing the Lines of Weissenburgh, without, there was no returning to Alsace; but he must have remained cooped up between Prince Charles's Army, and the Forces from Bavaria. It was not so much an Attack, as a Flight thro' Weissenburgh. Coigny himself acknowledges this by the Word he gave to his Army, *Pas or Mourir*; i. e. Pass or Die. They behaved so bravely here, as to open a Road to run away.

\* But Nadali made a noble Resistance. Fortatsch made a glorious Stand; he alone was sensible they were flying, and sacrificed himself to stop their Flight. Prince Charles arrived in a few Hours. It was indeed too late, considering the Action; but most amazingly soon, if you consider the March. Then, to say this Stroke has done nothing, is to out-lye the French. Has it not, in the first Place, saved Flanders? Did not Abbé de — openly declare, his Master meant to add

Nieuport, Ostend, Bruges, Ghent, Oudenarde, Tournay, Mons, and Charleroy this Year to his Conquests? Has it not given the Austrians an Opportunity of taking Winter Quarters in the Enemy's Country? Has it not changed the Face of Things here? And are not its Effects yet in the womb of Time, which may still do greater Things in other Places; perhaps bring the Court of Frankfort to discern its true Interest, and free Germany from the Apprehension of Foreigners for ever?

## HOME PORTS.

Bristol, July 23. Arriv'd the Læcia, Smith, and the Crabb, Tidball, both from Jamaica, and came out the 18th of May. She about seven Weeks ago spoke with Commodore Warren, who told them, that he had carried 15 French Men in Antigua; and that War was declared there the 18th of May. The Jamaica Packet, Holbrook, is just arriv'd from Hamburg.

Dover, July 23. Wind N. Since my last came in the John and Henry, Collins, from London; and the Eagle Privateer from a Cruze. She drove a French Dogger on Shore on the Coast of France, and obliged the Crew to quit her; but the French Soldiers on Shore coming down fast upon them, and the Lieutenant of the Eagle having the Misfortune to break his Collar Bone by firing a Wall Piece, and at the same Time one of her two Pounders bursting, which wounded two Men, they were obliged to leave their Booty. Also came in the Hawk Privateer from a Cruze, and has brought in with her the Angle Mary Galley, Corner, from Amsterdam, with Gunpowder, &c. She says she was bound to Oporto, but there is Reason to believe otherwise.

Dover, July 23. Wind N. E. The Men of War and the Outward-bound Merchant Ships remain as per last.

Gravesend, July 23. Passed by the Townsend, Hodge, and the Anne, Kennett, both from Ostend; the Clarendon, Halfnight, from Dunkirk; the Gustav, Barsard, from Stockholm; the Catherine, Brown, the Hope, Rickson, the Lawrence, Rigg, the S. Johannis, Dyrhus, the Lawrence, Morrison, the Free Unity, Moulson, the Antanetta, Stroud, the Two Brothers, Mischels, the Anna Regina, Johnson, and the Unity, Brederon, all from Norway; the Two Blooms, Trester, from Emden; the Lady Mary, Johannis, from Amsterdam; the Bacchus, Taverner, from Leghorn; the Wool's Prize, Jones, from Sea; the Peter and Mary, Fredsle; from North Carolina, the Thomas and Hannah, Ayrton, from Stangate Creek; the Ena Eaton, Falsman, from Stockholm; the Palbroom, Camro, and the Two Brothers, Mante, both from Steten.

## Arrived

At Virginia, the Mynard, Reynolds, from London.

At Dublin, the Sarah, Harper, and the Diligence, Wilkinson, from Rotterdam; and the Agnes and Mary, Barber, from Gothenburgh.

## LONDON.

His most Christian Majesty has sent Orders to M. Bellesle, to set out immediately for the Rhine; where he is to share the Command with M. de Coigny.

They write from Berlin, that a great Body of Troops are in full march for Prussia; and that his Majesty has declared he intends to follow them in Person.

They write from Lauterbourg, that the Desertion amongst the French does not yet cease; and we see by their Muster Rolls, which have been intercepted, that from the 1st to the 18th instant, the Number of their Dead, Wounded, Prisoners, and Deserters, amounts to above 12,000 Men.

We hear from Landau, that Prince Charles's Hussars do their Duty so well about that Place, that nothing can go in, or come out, without Danger of falling into their Hands. Sixty Oxen, which were conducting timber, were taken some Days hence; and the Garrison is already in Want of Salt.

A few Days since died William Chetwynd, Esq. Brother to the late Governor of Barbados; by whose Death a considerable Annuity reverts to Sir Nicholas Hackett, Esq., of Beddington, Barr.

The Terrible Privateer, of Liverpool, has taken a Prize laden with Wine and Fruit; which his Lieutenant carried into Cork on the 19th instant.

On Friday about Noon 35 Horesmen, double armed with Bunderbusses, Carbines, Pistols, &c. came to Bawdworth, on the Edge of Bawdworth Down, where they spent 17 l. by Ten at Night. During their Stay there, they suffer'd no one who enter'd the House to go before them, except some who belong'd to themselves. From this Place they went to Merstham, a Village within four Miles of Rygate, where they continued the great-

